

THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Lv. Louisville (4th-St. Cross-
ing) Daily 3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersonville 9:49 a. m.
Fishesville 4:00 a. m.
Shelbyville 4:35 a. m.
Stops on flag signal.

The Courier-Journal

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"
Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m.; Louisville 9:30 a. m., daily, arriv-
ing St. Louis 4:55 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by rail-
way. Entire train with superb dining car runs through
complete.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,098.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1904.—10 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. ON THAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Thursday and Friday:
Kentucky—Rain and colder Thursday;
Friday fair and cool.
Indiana—Colder Thursday with rain in
south and snow in north portion; brisk
north winds; Friday fair.
Tennessee—Rain and cooler Thursday;
Friday fair and cool.

THE LATEST.

President Roosevelt's plurality of the popular vote, as well as of the electoral vote, is a record-breaker, and the indications are that it will exceed 1,500,000. The electoral vote from the present indications will stand 343 for Roosevelt and 123 for Parker. Missouri has landed in the Roosevelt column by a plurality estimated at 8,000, though Polk, Democrat, is elected Governor by a plurality approximating 40,000. The Missouri Legislature is believed to be Republican, and the Democratic candidates for the minor State offices probably have been defeated. The Democrats will also lose several Congressmen. The early reports which indicated a Democratic slump in Tennessee are not borne out by later returns which indicate the biggest Democratic presidential plurality since 1892. Maryland is the only State whose electoral vote seems doubtful, the chances favoring the Republicans. The Democrats are still claiming the election of Berge, the fusion candidate for Governor in Nebraska. Gov. Toole, Democrat, probably has pulled through in Montana by a close shave, though the State is largely Republican in the national contest.

Judge Alton B. Parker last night gave to the press an open letter addressed to the "Democracy of the Nation," in which he thanked all those who aided in the campaign work. In the letter he says he will never again seek a nomination nor a public office. He says he will still work for Democratic success and strongly urges party harmony. He repeats his previous statement that the greatest moral question that confronts the party is "shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?"

The summary dismissal from the Standard Oil Company, after seventeen years' service, of Henry Rhinock, a brother of Joseph L. Rhinock, Congressman-elect from the Covington district, is ascribed by the *Meers*, Rhinock to Joseph Rhinock's race for Congress.

A writ of prohibition will be asked in the Court of Appeals to prevent County Judge Gregory from proceeding with the cases brought by the State Revenue Agent against prominent Louisville men for back taxes.

The general board of the navy recommended the construction of three battleships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and two squadron colliers, at an aggregate cost of \$31,300,000.

Samuel McCue, former Mayor of Charlottesville, Va., convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced to be hanged January 20. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals.

A deadlock in the race between A. H. Brachey and Phil B. Thompson for president of the Louisville Stock Board is expected. The new board will be organized probably Saturday night.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was the heaviest since May 9, 1901, with an upward movement of prices. A total of 2,351,000 shares of stocks were sold.

The official count of the vote cast in Louisville and Jefferson county Tuesday will be begun to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the Courthouse, and will be finished in the afternoon.

The civic parade constituting the Lord Mayor's show in London was on a pretentious scale, but the threatening weather served to throw a damper on the event.

The American Steel and Wire Company has decided on Louisville as its distributing point for the South and West, Memphis having been found unsatisfactory.

Congressman-elect Joseph L. Rhinock, of Covington, will remember his friends by giving a banquet in every county in his district.

In a collision of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad near Terre Haute, Ind., three men were killed and many injured, four of whom will die.

Judge F. A. Bullock has given notice that he will redistrict the voting precincts in Fayette county, reducing the number from thirty to seventeen.

Two masked men locked the County Treasurer at Prescott, Arizona, in the steel vault of his office, stole \$15,000 therefrom and made their escape.

The white public schools of Frankfort closed next Monday in order to allow teachers and pupils to attend the World's Fair.

Mrs. Henrietta Blackburn, wife of Capt. James Blackburn, is dead at her home in Woodford county.

Harvey Owens, a negro, will be an applicant for the postmastership at Mt. Vernon, Ky.

MISSOURI

Kept From Her Moorings
By the Landslide.

Polk Wins For Governor

But Roosevelt Will Have
About 8,000 Plurality.

LEGISLATURE IS REPUBLICAN.

MARYLAND VOTE CLOSE AND
RESULT DOUBTFUL.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PLURALITY

Is the Greatest Ever Recorded and
Probably Will Exceed 1,
500,000 Votes.

CURIOUS ELECTION RESULTS.

New York, Nov. 9.—With the election returns still incomplete, the plurality of President Roosevelt in the nation, according to all indications to-night, will exceed 1,500,000, the greatest plurality ever given an American candidate. The nearest approach to this vote was in 1896 when McKinley received a plurality approximating 850,000 and in 1872 when Grant received 762,901 plurality.

To-night the interest centers in Missouri and Maryland. Late returns indicate that the former State is in the Republican column as far as presidential electors are concerned, but that Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor. In Maryland the presidential vote probably will be cast for President Roosevelt.

Thomas A. Smith, Democrat, has been elected to Congress in the First district by 450 plurality.

Congressman Jackson, of this district, to-night, however, put forward a claim of trick ballots and fraud and says he will contest the election.

In the other States it is simply a question of pluralities.

The Defection in Missouri.

The "solid South" was broken by the probable defection of Missouri—this section of the country usually having thirteen States in the Democratic column. The figures to-night show but twelve States with 123 votes for Judge Parker.

President Roosevelt carried all the Northern States except them in fact—and to-night he had 343 electoral votes. The banner State is Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours after the polls closed the returns from this State indicated that Roosevelt's plurality would reach 485,000. Next came New York State, where the President polled approximately 174,000 votes more than did Judge Parker.

The New York City returns are still incomplete, but the amazement over the result has not subsided. Judge Parker carried Greater New York by nearly 41,000 votes.

Curious Results.

In general, the situation is chiefly interesting to-night because of the fact that the tickets in many of the States were cut. President Roosevelt ran ahead of his ticket in many localities, notably in Massachusetts, where he secured a plurality of 36,000 votes, while the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by 35,000. In that State the Legislature is Republican and the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Governor, was elected. In Missouri circumstances are similar.

In Nebraska the definite announcement that the Legislature is Republican disposes of the statement that William J. Bryan had aspirations for the United States Senatorship. In that State, too, the Governorship is in doubt, and it will require official returns to determine who is elected. Both sides claim a victory.

There is a curious situation in Minnesota, where Roosevelt secured 125,000 plurality, but where a Democratic Governor and Republican Lieutenant-Governor are elected. The election of a Democratic Governor is the second in the history of the State.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional Committee, has been returned to Congress from Wisconsin, but Chairman Coward, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, was defeated in Wisconsin.

The situation in Colorado presented an interesting phase to-night. Roosevelt will carry the State by probably 15,000, but the Governorship is still in doubt, both sides claiming a victory.

Judge Parker's Statement.

As interesting to the voter as any-

thing to-night were the statements issued by Judge Parker and William J. Bryan. Mr. Parker in his statement said: "Deeply as I regretted leaving the bench at the time of it, in the presence of overwhelming defeat, I do not lament it. I shall never seek nomination for public office, but I shall, to the best of my ability, serve the party that has honored me, and, through the party, serve the country. The party has in the near future a great mission. Before long the people will realize that the tariff-trust and illegal combinations are absorbing the wealth of the nation."

In his statement, Mr. Bryan said, referring to Judge Parker: "He did as well as he could under the circumstances. He was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy. The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions that demanded radical action."

WISCONSIN.

La Follette Has Been Re-elected By
Plurality of About 50,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 9.—The result of the election in this State shows that Roosevelt ran ahead of every ticket and carried the State by a plurality estimated at between 60,000 and 75,000; that Governor La Follette has been re-elected by a plurality of about 50,000 and that the Congressional complexion remains unchanged from two years ago. The Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles is largely Republican, and the question of whether Wisconsin shall have a primary election law has been carried by a safe majority. One of the surprises in the election was the big increase in the vote of the Social Democratic party. Four years ago that party polled 4,458 votes in Milwaukee county; two years ago, 10,704, and in this election 15,120. The Social Democrats elected four Assemblymen and one Senator to the Legislature.

In the Legislature Chairman W. D. Connor of the La Follette State Central Committee, claims there will be eighty members pledged to carry out the measure carried by Governor La Follette. Of this number thirty-three are Assemblymen and seventeen Senators, or a majority of each house. Chairman Connor, in the statement, said that in fact, the statement that the Social Democrats combined will control a third of each house and he predicted that if United States Senator Quarles is not re-elected the Legislature will probably have a deadlock.

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the election was the narrow margin on which Congressman Joseph W. Babcock pulled through. His plurality of 8,000 two years ago was cut to about 300 this year.

This was caused through the war of the State Administration on the third district Congressman. If the claims of the Republicans are correct, as to the Legislature are anywhere near correct there promises to be some interesting scenes in the Legislature next session.

MISSOURI.

Probably For Roosevelt, But Folk
Has Been Elected Governor.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Twenty-four hours after the polls had closed in Missouri the result of the election still undetermined throughout the State, although it was practically conceded that old Democratic Missouri had succumbed to the Roosevelt landslide.

Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor. However, even in the face of inpouring returns showing a Democratic slump throughout the State, the Democrats insist that the result is a narrow margin.

The Republicans yearned for a complete victory throughout, and declared that the victory was theirs. The Democrats, however, claimed that they had elected five of the sixteen Congressmen, making a gain of four, and declared that the victory was theirs. The result in the Legislature, which has before it the election of a successor to United States Senator Joseph W. Folk, was 2,088, complete returns showing the vote: Roosevelt 55,956; Folk 40,000.

John E. Swanger, Republican, for Secretary of State, polled a plurality of 14,400 over Senator Cook, the present incumbent. Arthur N. Sager, Republican, who will succeed Joseph W. Folk as Circuit Judge, polled a plurality of 1,200 over Democrat, of 2,543. The combined "Third party" vote was 4,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Missouri Legislature is conceded to have elected Governor Roosevelt, and defeated candidate for Governor, are booming him for the Senate.

Roosevelt's majority in Missouri is probably 8,000. Folk's conservative Democratic ticket from defeat. He wins by 40,000.

COLORADO.

Democrats Assert That Alva Adams' Election Is Assured.

Denver, Nov. 9.—Roosevelt's plurality in Colorado has been increased by later returns and may run about 15,000. Republicans and Democrats claim the election of Governor Adams, but the Democrats threaten to contest the State election on the ground of alleged fraud in Denver. On the face of nearly complete returns Adams has carried Denver county by 4,500 plurality, and appears to have a safe lead over Peabody who had only 1,000. According to the returns in the Times, Adams' plurality in the State is a little over 10,000. The Times concede that the result is in doubt as to other State officers, but claims the Legislature to be Democratic in both branches.

The Post says: "Late returns this afternoon indicate clearly that the Republican ticket in Colorado, national, State and county has been elected by pluralities ranging from 2,000 to 10,000. A conservative estimate places Gov. Peabody's plurality at 5,000. He will carry Denver by from 1,000 to 2,000."

Democratic Chairman Milton Smith made the following statement this evening: "Alva Adams is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000. All the State ticket goes in with him according to our best information."

Republican Chairman D. B. Fairley makes the following claim: "Peabody will be elected by some- where between 5,000 and 10,000. The State ticket will run between 10,000 and 15,000. Roosevelt will run higher than that. The three Congressmen are elected by pluralities about 10,000. I expect to bring Peabody to Denver with a plurality ranging from 7,000 to 10,000. This is large enough to offset any frauds the Democrats might attempt in Denver."

As interesting to the voter as any-

NOTHING

To Gain By Catering To
Predatory Wealth.

SAYS WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

PARTY MUST STAND BY THE
COMMON PEOPLE.

STAND PAT ON OLD ISSUES

Is the Substance of His Advice To
the Defeated Demo-
cracy.

"ORGANIZE NOW FOR 1908."

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—William J. Bryan to-night gave out an extended statement concerning yesterday's election, which is intended to serve as his comment on the result, and as his answer to reports connecting him with a movement looking to the formation of a new party. Mr. Bryan said he would not attempt to deny all the reports circulated as to his future political action, but would let his statement serve to explain his position. He says: "The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis, and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Republican voters or to a falling off in the Democratic vote. This phase of the subject will be dealt with when the results are in. The questions for consideration at this time are, what lesson does the election teach? And what of the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy."

Odds Were Heavy.

He grew in popularity as the campaign progressed and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him. He was called a conservative by the Democrats and a radical by the Republicans. He charged that in 1896 and 1898 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question, and insisted that a victory could be won by dropping the coinage question entirely. The convention accepted this theory, and the platform made no reference to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard. His gold platform, as it was called, while embarrassing to the Democrats of the West and South, was applauded by the Eastern press. He had the cordial indorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who certified that the party had returned to "safety and sanity." He had the support of the Democratic papers who bolted in 1896, and he also had the aid of nearly all of those who were prominent in the campaign of 1896 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than the party suffered in either of those years.

Not Local, But General.

It is unquestionable that Judge Parker's defeat was not local, but general, the returns from the Western States being as disastrous as those from the East. The reorganizers are in complete control of the party, they planned the campaign and carried it on according to their own plan. The victory was theirs. The party is a unanimous one. Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can this defeat be charged to the party's position on the trusts, for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not touch the question of trusts. The party has not shown their appreciation of the people's demand for reform. The party must continue its fight for the interests of the wage earners. It must protect them from the attacks of the trusts. The party must continue its fight for the interests of the wage earners. It must protect them from the attacks of the trusts. The party must continue its fight for the interests of the wage earners. It must protect them from the attacks of the trusts.

The Wage Earners.

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Issues of the Future.

It takes time to direct attention to an evil and still more time to consolidate the reforms. If anyone expects to do this, he must be prepared to wait. The party must continue its fight for the interests of the wage earners. It must protect them from the attacks of the trusts. The party must continue its fight for the interests of the wage earners. It must protect them from the attacks of the trusts.

Opposed to Compromise.

Mr. Bryan says for two years he has pointed out the futility of any attempt to compromise with the trusts or to win a peace with the great corporations which are now exploiting the public. But the Southern Democrats have contributed to the defeat of the party in the two preceding campaigns. He continues: "The experiment has been a costly one and it is not likely to be repeated during the present generation. The Eastern Democrats were also deceived. They were led to believe that the magnates and monopolists who control the voters in 1896 and 1900 would help the Democratic party if our party would only be less radical. The corporation press aided in this deception, and even the Republican papers professed an unselfish desire to help but the Democratic party was deceived. The election has opened the eyes of hun-

dra of thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats who a few months ago favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they cannot either help the Democratic party or join with the Democrats of the West and South in making the Democratic party a party of compromise and progress. There is no middle ground."

He Did What He Could.

Mr. Bryan says he did what he could to prevent the reorganization of the Democratic party; when he failed in this he did what he could to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms, and there were some vital ones—promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over he will be sure to assist those who desire to put the Democratic party once more upon a fighting basis, he will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908. Mr. Bryan continues: "It does not matter so much who the nominee may be. During the next three years circumstances may bring into the arena some one equally fitted to measure the standard. It will be time enough to nominate a candidate when we are ready to fight. We must measure the relative availability of these worthy to be considered, but we ought to have our plans for the next national campaign and to form the lines of battle. The party must stand by the common people. It must stand for a large army, against a large navy, and stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism adds the measure of militarism to the corrupting influence of commercialism. Yet experience has shown that however righteous the party's position on this subject, the Democrats have been unable to carry it. The party must stand by the common people. It must stand for a large army, against a large navy, and stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism adds the measure of militarism to the corrupting influence of commercialism. Yet experience has shown that however righteous the party's position on this subject, the Democrats have been unable to carry it. The party must stand by the common people. It must stand for a large army, against a large navy, and stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism adds the measure of militarism to the corrupting influence of commercialism. 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COSTLY ROAD.

Line Around Lake Baikal
Built For \$27,000,000.

ENGINEERING WAS DIFFICULT.

THIRTY-FIVE TUNNELS IN FIFTY-FIVE MILES.

ALSO HAS 210 BRIDGES.

Lake Baikal has hitherto made a very troublesome break in the continuity of the great Siberian railway, says the Chicago Chronicle. This large sheet of water, one of the biggest lakes in the world, has had to be traversed by various means, according to the season of the year; by steam ferry, ice-breaker, and, when the ice was strong enough, by carriages, and finally, since the outbreak of the war, by a railway laid on the ice. The line round the lake has been under consideration for some time, but the natural conditions of the country through which it had to pass offered such obstacles to the engineers, and several distinct plans have been under consideration. This should be taken as only applying to the section as far as Kuituk, beyond which place the direction of the line was decided upon as early as 1890, while the former section could not be taken in hand till 1901.

The railway was not expected to be ready before the beginning of next year, but the work has progressed so fast since the beginning of the war that it is now practically complete. Although the water supply and the full complement of sidings allow of fourteen trains per day in each direction, it was proposed to run only seven trains a day in each direction and to use the ferry, the arrangements for which have been improved, as a kind of auxiliary and reserve.

Where the Line Runs.

The line evidently chosen is the one proceeding from the station called Baikal to Kuituk, and from thence to the town of Mynsk, along the shore of Lake Baikal. Proposals were made in favor of an alternative line passing over the elevated country between Irkutsk and Kuituk, which at places rises more than 2,000 feet above the level of Lake Baikal, which is again some 2,000 feet above the sea. Among the reasons why this plan was discarded were the heavy gradients, in some places over 17 per cent, and the unfavorable quality of the rock. The total length of the shore line, which was eventually chosen is 248 miles, the calculated expenditure is \$2,523,895, out of the aggregate expenditure including some works connected with the line, the cost of the line at Tanchok, which materially increases the capacity of the ferry traffic. The railway is thus the most expensive line ever built within the Russian Empire, and the one which has presented the most serious engineering difficulties. Its building necessitated a large number of special constructions, such as tunnels, bridges, viaducts, etc. The coast of Lake Baikal, from the mouth of the river Angara to Kuituk, a distance of some eighty miles, is very mountainous, the rocks in many places leaning but a narrow strip of level, while in others they descend sheer into the lake, rising to a height of 1,000 feet above the level of the water.

Many Tunnels and Bridges.

These mountains are, besides, in many places intersected by awkward crevices and cliffs. On this section of the line there are no fewer than thirty-two tunnels, in addition to which there are 210 bridges, viaducts, special supports. The railway, like a huge snake, crawls along the face of the mountains, way through the mountains in a variety of twists and bends, at one place having to cross an inlet of the lake. It has often been necessary to take special precautions against the falling upon the line of pieces of loose rock, as the mountains in this region have been much affected by volcanic eruptions. Water is apt to make its way into the tunnels from the mountain side, and the loose rocks in many places have also necessitated the bricking up of the tunnels to a far greater extent than was originally anticipated. The amount of earth and rock work is enormous, the former even reaching the figure of 10,000 cubic fathoms (7,000 cubic feet) per verst.

The other section of the new line, from Kuituk to Mynsk, is entirely different kind of country and has in every respect been much easier to build, nor has there been any wavering as to its direction.

Road Beyond Kuituk.

Beyond Kuituk the mountains on the whole recede further from the shore, leaving ample flat land for the railway, which, on the whole of this section, only passes over a single mountain. On the other hand, several large streams have to be crossed, necessitating the building of bridges up to 600 feet in length. The country is almost uninhabited, and the soil is always frozen; the mean temperature of the year is about 25 degrees below zero. The bridges are all built of stone and iron, as are the viaducts. The railway is built on a Russian gauge and only one line of rails, but the tunnels are constructed wide enough for a double track. The traffic, under ordinary circumstances, can be doubled. The maximum gradient is 8 per cent. (in the tunnels considerably less), and the smallest radius of curve is about 1,680 feet.

The whole of the railway round Lake Baikal has been built in such small portions as was the Trans-Baikal railway, not partly built by the Government itself, as was also the case with portions of that line, and there is every reason to believe that it has been satisfactorily constructed.

\$5,000 A YEAR FOR DUSTING RARE CHINA.

[Chicago Tribune.]

There is no doubt that there are good positions for those who want them. One of the women of the Vanderbilt family employs a young woman to dust her bric-a-brac. The young woman receives a big salary for her work, and her hours are short and her time is practically her own. In the Vanderbilt mansion she occupies her own suite of rooms, and when she goes out to drive she has her own harness. A saddle-horse is at her disposal. The object of employing a high-salaried young woman is this. In the drawing-rooms there are rare pieces of bric-a-brac that cost hundreds of dollars. In a tiny cabinet in the dining-room there rests a tiny cup and saucer that cost \$1,000. It is a rare bit of English china. It once belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

"If I were to employ a green girl to dust my bric-a-brac," reasons Mrs. Vanderbilt, "she would soon all be broken. She would break more in a minute than I pay her in a year. I must get a refined, cultivated young woman who will realize its importance, and its beauty, and its value." And so she pays \$5,000 a year to a college graduate to keep the numerous pieces of bric-a-brac dusted. The young woman rises early to complete her task, and again in the afternoon she dusts. Indeed, she is busy all over the house all during the day.

MISSOURI

(Continued from First Page.)

We will control both Houses of the Legislature by good majorities.

OHIO

Roosevelt's Plurality Over Parker May Reach 245,000.

Columbus, O., Nov. 9.—Almost complete unofficial returns to-night indicate that the Republican plurality in Ohio is between 210,000 and 215,000, or over three times the plurality that the State ever gave a national ticket. About a dozen counties have been carried by the Republicans for the first time, which means radical changes in county and other local offices. The aggregate plurality of the eighteen counties carried by the Democrats is only 10,738 or less than the Republican plurality in either of a half dozen counties, one-half that of Cuyahoga and much less than one-third that of Hamilton county.

The Republicans gained three Congressmen by carrying all of the congressional districts except the Fourth, in which Harvey C. Garber was re-elected by 1,000, or less than one-third the usual Democratic plurality of that district. The only close contest was in the election of Daves, Republican, over Schneider, Democrat, in the Fifteenth congressional district, which Roosevelt over 8,000 plurality and Daves only 200. The official count is awaited with interest in the Fifteenth district, which, as constituted now, was never lost by the Republicans. Daves secured the nomination after a bitter contest, after which his opponent for the nomination carried the fight to the polls. It is noted that the largest Republican gains came from the mining and laboring districts, although all of the eighty-eight counties showed such gains, except the county, which had a Democratic gain of twenty-six.

NEBRASKA

Is For Roosevelt By 75,000, But Berge May Pull Through.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—Probably complete returns will be required to determine who is elected Governor of Nebraska. Outside of Governor, however, the Republicans have made a clean sweep on National, State, Congressional and Legislative tickets. For Governor both sides exhibit figures which they say will substantiate their claims for the election of their respective candidates. The Bee, Republican, this evening, has returns from 303 precincts outside of Omaha and Douglas county, which shows a net gain of 198 for Berge (Unionist) for Governor. With this ratio of gain maintained the result will be close, as Berge managed to carry Douglas county by about 2,600 plurality, which with the gains in the other counties would probably overcome Mickey's plurality of 5,000 two days ago. The World-Herald (Dem.) has returns from 287 precincts outside of Douglas county, which show a net gain of 1,763 for Berge, which would clearly elect him should that ratio be maintained.

President Roosevelt carried the State by a plurality of 75,000. Only two congressional districts, the Second and Third, were at any time in doubt, and to-day's figures place them in the Republican column, thus giving a solid Republican delegation from Nebraska. The Legislative returns are still quite incomplete, but the figures available indicate it is reasonably certain that both houses of the Legislature will be clear Republican.

WEST VIRGINIA

Roosevelt Has the State, But the Governorship Is in Doubt.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 9.—West Virginia seems to have kept pace with the rest of the union at Tuesday's election. Returns which came in very slowly last night have been received to-day with considerable rapidity and the result can be definitely stated. The Democrats concede that Roosevelt has carried the State by over 10,000, while the Republicans claim that Roosevelt's majority will be the largest ever given to any candidate by the State and may exceed 20,000.

Chairman Northcott says: "We have carried West Virginia by over 30,000 for Roosevelt, over 20,000 for Dawson and the entire State ticket; we have carried the State by a majority of 10,000 in the Legislature, and have elected all five of our Congressmen." John J. Conwell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, said far ahead of his ticket, and cut down Dawson's majority materially. Official returns are being carefully watched by the Democrats to see if by any chance Conwell could have a majority.

DELAWARE

Complete Returns Indicate Plurality of 4,100 For Roosevelt.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9.—Complete but unofficial returns give Roosevelt a plurality of 4,100 in Delaware. President Roosevelt, the Republican compromise candidate for Governor, carried the State by a plurality of 2,800, and the remainder of the Republican compromise State ticket carried by a plurality of 2,300. Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, independent Republican, polled about 500 votes, which accounts for Lee's defeat. The election of the State ticket was a surprise, as it was expected that the anti-Addicks Republicans would carry the State. Twenty-seven votes are necessary to elect a United States Senator. It is understood here that J. Edward Addicks expects the Legislature to elect him to the Senate, but there is nothing on the surface to show which regulars will join the Union Republicans in selecting him Senator.

MINNESOTA

Johnson, the Democratic Candidate For Governor, Is Elected.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—When all the returns shall have been received, it is claimed now, Roosevelt's majority will break more in a minute than he pays her in a year. I must get a refined, cultivated young woman who will realize its importance, and its beauty, and its value." And so she pays \$5,000 a year to a college graduate to keep the numerous pieces of bric-a-brac dusted. The young woman rises early to complete her task, and again in the afternoon she dusts. Indeed, she is busy all over the house all during the day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Douglas Is Elected Governor By a Plurality of 35,710.

Boston, Nov. 9.—The returns from the State show that the Republican presidential electors received a plurality of 35,710 over Douglas (Dem.), 234,311; Bates (Rep.), 138,081; Douglas plurality 35,710.

Both the total vote of the two parties and the Republican plurality for presidential electors are the largest ever returned in the State. The margin for Roosevelt exceeds by nearly 5,000 the then unprecedented plurality given McKinley in 1900.

The defeat of Gov. Bates in a presidential year is considered one of the most inexplicable features of recent elections.

With the exception of Gov. Bates, the Republican State ticket was elected by substantial pluralities. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

UTAH

Roosevelt's Plurality Will Be Higher Than First Estimates.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 9.—About one-third of the voting precincts of the State give Roosevelt 27,381, Parker 15,592, Debs 1,500. The precincts reported included many heavy Republican districts, but so uniform has been the gain for Roosevelt that it is now estimated his plurality in the State will be far in excess of first estimates. Not half of the voting districts of Salt Lake County have been heard from, and probably will not be until to-morrow.

Republican State Chairman Spry today claimed the election of the entire Republican Legislature, 40-0-0. Roosevelt's plurality, 30,810. Same in 1900 gave Bryan 12,849; McKinley, 42,569; McKinley's plurality, 29,720.

VERMONT

White River Junction, Vt., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from the State of Vermont show Roosevelt elected by a plurality of 1,000 or over. The voting strength of the latter party is still problematical, and will not be known until the count is finished in this city.

It may be a week before accurate figures of the State vote are available.

RHODE ISLAND

Roosevelt Has 16,000 Plurality and Gov. Garvin Is Defeated.

Complete State returns show that in yesterday's election President Roosevelt received the largest vote ever cast in Rhode Island, and his plurality of 16,000 over Garvin, which shows a net gain of 198 for Berge (Unionist) for Governor. With this ratio of gain maintained the result will be close, as Berge managed to carry Douglas county by about 2,600 plurality, which with the gains in the other counties would probably overcome Mickey's plurality of 5,000 two days ago.

The World-Herald (Dem.) has returns from 287 precincts outside of Douglas county, which show a net gain of 1,763 for Berge, which would clearly elect him should that ratio be maintained.

TENNESSEE

Has Given the Biggest Democratic Plurality Since 1892.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—At Democratic State headquarters to-night Chairman Thompson announced that eighty-six of the ninety-six counties of the State gave James B. Frazier, Democratic nominee for Governor, a majority of 29,551 over Jesse Littleton, Republican opponent. The ten counties to be heard from will increase this majority by 3,000 votes. Democratic presidential electors, Chairman Thompson estimates, will run 2,000 to 3,000 votes ahead of Frazier. This is the greatest majority a Democratic candidate has received in Tennessee since 1876, and the largest presidential majority since 1892.

WASHINGTON

Roosevelt's Plurality Is 30,000 and Turner Is Defeated.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from one-fourth of all the precincts of the State of Washington and incomplete returns from most of the others show that the Roosevelt electors carried this State by over 30,000 votes. Albert E. Mead, Republican, is elected Governor over George F. Turner, Democrat. The Legislature is composed of 103 Democrats and 29 Republicans and independents.

NEVADA

Reno, Nev., Nov. 9.—Returns from this State are still incomplete. Out of 76 precincts only 78 have been heard from. The latest estimate of Roosevelt's plurality is about 2,000.

The congressional district, doubtless, will be carried by the Republican, leading Van Duser, Democrat, by 145 in the precincts heard from.

Both the Legislature, but the most conservative Democrats concede it to the Republicans by two votes.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 9.—Both Democrats and Republicans claim the Eighth North Carolina congressional district. Early reports favored W. C. Newland, Democrat, but figures to-night favor E. Spencer Blackburn, Republican. It seems that the majority either way will be about seventy-five, and it will take the official count to decide. All other districts are Democratic and the Democratic State majority will be about 50,000.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Roosevelt's plurality in this State will exceed 100,000. In this city alone it is 21,350, and in the interior precincts so far as heard from it amounts to 82,300, making a total of 103,650. The full election of eight Congressmen will be Republican and an overwhelming Republican majority in the Legislature insures the election of a Republican successor to Senator Bar.

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—Returns from 108 out of 137 counties in Georgia give the Democratic electors total 68,680; Roosevelt, 25,000; Debs, 1,000. With twenty-nine counties still to be heard from, the Constitution estimates that Roosevelt's majority will be much larger than was expected. All eleven Democratic Congressmen were elected.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from fifty-five of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania show that Roosevelt has 48,542. The official count will undoubtedly increase Roosevelt's plurality to 49,000 and possibly more.

MAINE

Portland, Me., Nov. 9.—Practically complete returns to-night gave the Republican presidential electors a plurality of 37,500. The plurality of 1900 was 28,000. In 465 of the 519 towns and plantations, President Roosevelt received 64,334 votes, and Parker 27,288. This was a net Republican gain of 8,848 over four years ago.

FOUR ITALIAN COMMUNES.

CLAMORING FOR VESUVIUS.

[Rome Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.] Vesuvius, with its eruption, has done more than provide magnificent fireworks to attract the foreigners. It has set four Italian communes—Resina, Torre del Greco, Boscomare and Ottolengo—by the ears. It seems that each claims that the volcano stands within its confines, if not all, or greater part of it, and that it (the commune) can thus claim the taxes of the guides, Cook's railway, and the one hundred and one other things which make money. The quarrel is a pretty one, and bids fair to be unending, as no sooner have the confines been established and a tentative, if discontinued, peace patched up, than the volcano belches forth new lava, forms new hills and valleys, and obliterates the confines. Vesuvius almost seems to be making fun of the claims which they ever get from the volcano.

Since the last eruption, feeling has risen to such heights that the people of one commune throw stones at those of the others, and refuse to speak as they pass by. Each declares that it has ancient documents to prove its rights beyond dispute, but when the moment comes for exhibiting them they somehow have mislaid them. They would have been most useful to the Council of State, to whom they have appeared, but they could not be found. Meanwhile, until the quarrel is settled, Resina has decidedly the best of it, as while the others were torn-stricken, she boldly faced the volcano by herself taking in the whole mountain.

Another chapter in the now famous Thaw-Nesbit wedding story from abroad is about to be opened, this time in Pittsburgh. Harry Thaw has been ordered to come home alone, and quickly. Unless Harry, now on the ocean, can, on his arrival in Pittsburgh, show Mrs. Thaw and other members of the Thaw family that he has not married the Nesbits, the chorus girl, he will be out of the family pay roll, not entirely, but his income, which is now \$80,000 a year, will be reduced to \$25,000 per year.

The elder Thaw in his will cut Harry off \$25,000 per year until he became thirty-five years of age, but Mrs. Thaw, who has submitted an opinion to the court, is about to be opened, this time in Pittsburgh. Harry Thaw has been ordered to come home alone, and quickly. Unless Harry, now on the ocean, can, on his arrival in Pittsburgh, show Mrs. Thaw and other members of the Thaw family that he has not married the Nesbits, the chorus girl, he will be out of the family pay roll, not entirely, but his income, which is now \$80,000 a year, will be reduced to \$25,000 per year.

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KEPT BUSY

Receiving the Congratulatory of His Friends.

PRESIDENT IN FINE SPIRITS.

LITTLE OFFICIAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY.

DEMOCRATS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt was overwhelmed with congratulations to-day. They were presented by many people in person, and were received by mail and by telegraph from every State and from almost every city in the country. Thousands of telegrams already have been received, and they are coming yet in an undiminished flood. Four operators were kept busy to-day receiving the messages over the wires at the White House. Before noon the operators alone had taken more than three hundred telegrams. The others were equally busy. It will be physically impossible for the President and Secretary Loeb to acknowledge each message received, in accordance with the usual custom at the White House, but President Roosevelt desires it to be understood that he appreciates to the full the expressions of his friends, and would be glad if it were possible for him personally to greet and thank every one of them.

In Exuberant Spirits.

The President was in exuberant spirits to-day. Although he did not retire until a late hour last night, he rose early and had a happy early-morning chat with the members of his family and his house guests. He reached the Executive offices early, and not until then did he read the morning papers. After glancing over them, he read a few of the thousands of telegrams of congratulation which had been received and examined bulletins of the latest returns from the election. He was advised that the Republicans had carried Maryland, a message from Senator McCoombs announcing that result was beyond question.

Little Official Business.

Official business was nearly impossible of transaction by the President to-day. Scores of people called on him to extend their felicitations upon the result of the election. President Roosevelt was perfectly calm and unimpaired. The callers included Postmaster General Wynne, Secretary of the Navy Morton, Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Senator Proctor, of Vermont; Gen. John C. Black, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, of the army; Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, and Rev. Dr. Schell, pastor of the church of which the President is a member.

To Prevent Misinterpretation.

The President said to-day he felt that his announcement that he would not accept another nomination would prevent during the next four years any misinterpretation of his actions, personal or official. He expressed himself as being in entire sympathy with the evident belief of the American people in the undesirability of a third term for a President, and he therefore made up his statement as unequivocal as possible. Shortly after noon a delegation of the prominent residents of Washington was received by the President. The delegation was entirely nonpartisan, James L. Norris, the Democratic National Committeeman for the district, and other Democrats joining in the cordial congratulations to Mr. Roosevelt. Norris said to the President that the Democracy had made as vigorous a contest as it could against him, but now that the contest was history he desired to say that he, in common with other Democrats, shared in the kindly feeling for the President and in the good wishes for his future success. A pretty feature of the call of the delegation was the presence of a beautiful American beauty rose as an emblem of their personal fealty and regard for him.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS

Of the Republicans Will Be Closed Friday With All Bills Paid.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Vice Chairman New, Secretary Dover and National Committeeman Lowden were confident at Western headquarters to-day that Missouri has been landed safely in the Republican column and the Mason and Dixon line once more broken. Preparations are being made to close the Western headquarters in Chicago, Friday, Secretary Dover will leave for New York on that day to assist Chairman Cortelyou in closing up the Eastern headquarters and leave Mr. Dover will go to Washington, where he will open headquarters, preparatory to the inauguration of President Roosevelt March 4, 1905.

Mr. New will return to his home in Indianapolis Friday and will take a vacation. The Western headquarters have been managed in such a business-like way that all accounts and obligations of every kind and character will be paid promptly and nothing left over. This is an unprecedented record as far as the committee has never been able to close up the business for three or four months after election. Secretary Dover said to-day that throughout the campaign all bills had been rendered weekly and there would be no delay in closing up the work in the West.

TRAVELING MEN

Are Thanked By the President For Their Campaign Services.

New York, Nov. 9.—At the celebration to-day of the Republican victory at the two big Republican Commercial Travelers' Clubs on Broadway the following telegram from President Roosevelt, addressed to Chairman H. W. Dearborn, of the Republican Commercial Travelers' Association, was read: "I thank you and through you your associates in the Republican Commercial Travelers' League of America for the admirable campaign you conducted in the campaign. I appreciate it." "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The Prohibition Claim.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—"Prohibitionists are well satisfied with the showing made in the election yesterday," said Oliver W. Stewart, national chairman of the party. "Returns received at national headquarters in this city indicate that Dr. Swallow, our presidential candidate, polled at least 300,000 votes, and the probabilities are that the final count will carry the number considerably beyond these figures."

Bryan To Adams.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 8.—Among many telegrams received by Gov. Adams from all parts of the country is the following: "Hon. Alva Adams: Accept congratulations."

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF KENTUCKY CONFEDERATE VETERANS' HOME. STOPS TWO.



BEN D. TERRY, Cadiz, trustee.

DR. W. F. BAIRD, Shelbyville, trustee.

COL. H. H. EWING, Owensboro, trustee.

MAJ. E. L. DOUGHERTY, Bowling Green, trustee.

COL. BENNETT H. YOUNG, President Kentucky Confederate Home.

CAPT. ANDREW M. SEA, Secretary Kentucky Confederate Home.

A large attendance is expected tomorrow at the State reunion of the Kentucky division, U. C. V., at Pewee Valley. The exercises will begin at 11 o'clock. Confederates from all over the State are coming not only to attend the reunion, but to witness the dedication of the new buildings and to look over the Confederate Home.

The following is the programme: Invocation by the Rev. L. H. Blanton, vice president Central University. Music by the band, "My Old Kentucky Home." Introduction of the Hon. Samuel De Haven, State Senator from the district in which the home is situated, by John H. Leathers, Commander of George B. Eastin Camp. Address by Senator De Haven. Music, "Dixie."

Brief addresses by James R. Rogers, D. Thornton, J. B. Briggs, N. M. Marks, commanders of the four brigades of the Kentucky division, U. C. V. Music, "Bonny Blue Flag." Presentation of the home by Col. Bennett H. Young, president. Response by the Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, Governor of Kentucky. Music, "Old Folks at Home." Address to the inmates of the home by Col. Leland Hathaway, vice president of the home. Benediction by the Rev. J. H. Taylor, of Anchorage.

Both upon your personal success and upon the triumph of the national government.

Mrs. McKinley's Congratulations. Canton, O., Nov. 8.—Words of congratulation from Mrs. McKinley were conveyed to President Roosevelt in a telegram sent to the Executive Mansion to-day. The message read: "Accept my sincere congratulations. 'IDA S. MCKINLEY.'"

The Cubans Are Pleased. Havana, Nov. 9.—Leading Cubans are gratified in the election of yesterday, considering Mr. Roosevelt the warmest and most influential friend of Cuba.

Mr. New will return to his home in Indianapolis Friday and will take a vacation.

The Western headquarters have been managed in such a business-like way that all accounts and obligations of every kind and character will be paid promptly and nothing left over. This is an unprecedented record as far as the committee has never been able to close up the business for three or four months after election.

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MORE FORTS

Have Been Silenced By the Jap Forces.

STILL SHELLING PORT ARTHUR

IMPOSSIBLE TO BURY THE RUSSIANS AS THEY FALL.

DOGS EATING THE BODIES.

Tokio, Nov. 9, 4 p. m.—It is reported that the Japanese have completely silenced the forts on Rihlung and Suung mountains, and that their main strength is now attacking Eise mountain.

INCESANT FIRING

Kept Up By the Japs on Port Arthur.

Che Foo, Nov. 9, 12:30 p. m.—The Japanese continue to bombard Port Arthur and the shells are falling so incessantly that the Russians have practically abandoned the repair of the works protecting the harbor.

Citizen volunteers and the police are now re-enforcing the garrison of the forts, according to the stories of Chinese arriving here, sixty of whom left Port Arthur on November 8 owing to the high price of food.

So many men were killed on both sides during the last assault that many bodies lay unburied for days, and in some instances dogs which had been driven from the town, assailed their hunger by eating the dead.

In a few cases where this was seen by horror-stricken Russians sharpshooters killed the dogs.

Some months ago the Russian authorities ordered that all dogs seen on the streets should be shot, with the result that half-famished creatures have been roaming the hills, becoming savages.

The Chinese say that the forts on Golden Hill have done practically no firing for months past and it is believed their ammunition has run short.

FINAL DETAILS

Arranged For the Coming North Sea Conference.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9, 11:41 a. m.—Final details covering the Anglo-Russian convention regarding the North Sea incident have been completed by the acceptance by Russia in writing of certain points.

Invitations will now be issued jointly by the two Governments to the United States and France to appoint Admirals to serve on the commission which will meet at the earliest possible moment in Paris to select the fifth member.

In case of the failure of the four Admirals to agree the two Powers will ask a sovereign to name him. Although neither Russia nor Great Britain pledges herself in advance to punish the offenders, both agree to accept the findings of the commission, thus imposing upon each other the moral obligation to deal with any culpability established according to the laws of the respective countries.

JAPANESE LOAN

Has Been Oversubscribed Three Times.

New York, Nov. 9.—The \$40,000,000 of 5 per cent. exchange bonds issued by the Japanese Government have been subscribed for three times over by the Japanese, according to a cablegram received by U. Chida, Japanese Consul here, from the Department of Finance in Tokio. The bonds were issued at 92. The original war loan of \$50,000,000 which was floated in London and New York, sold at 90 and paid 6 per cent. interest.

In making the announcement Mr. Uchida said that he considered the manner in which the loan was taken as conclusive proof of the confidence of the Japanese people in the stability of the Government and its ability to meet all its obligations, notwithstanding the heavy expenses of the war in which it is engaged.

Correspondence Confiscated.

Che Foo, Nov. 9.—A junk which left Port Arthur on November 7, has arrived here bringing the news that the Japanese have completely silenced the forts on Rihlung and Suung mountains, and that their main strength is now attacking Eise mountain.

STROLLING MUSICIAN

IN "THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT"

MEANS THE DEATH KNELL OF POPULAR STYLES.

PASSING OF TIGHT SLEEVES.

As a general rule, for many years after a fashionable dress has been received, the fashion of the clothes he or she wears drops out entirely. In fact, whatever dress design a female defendant in a cause relieves chooses to wear in the dock is certain to be tabooed by women for many years.

The amazing story of the Mannings, told in Answers recently, recalls a fashionable article of attire which the conviction of Mrs. Manning woman appeared on the scaffold to pay the last penalty the law exacts, she was seen to be wearing a black satin dress tightly drawn round her waist. From that instant the overthrow of the material in feminine favour was complete, and for several years no woman dreamt of appearing in it.

Exit Tight Sleeves.

Tight-fitting sleeves of a color distinct from the dress itself disappeared with the conviction of Margaret Young. She appeared, at her trial on the charge of baby-farming, in a costume of pale blue, with close-cut plain sleeves of a delicate pink. At the time this was in vogue, but the notoriety given to the fashion during this sensational trial effectively banished tight sleeves.

Another detail in dress decoration which vanished on account of a criminal trial was the strip of pleated ribbon which at one time was attached to the front of the skirt.

The long trial of Swami is fresh in the public mind, and the dresses worn by the female prisoner were a nine days' wonder. But it is not generally known that yellow, as a fashionable color, dates its fall from that trial. One of the most wonderful creations worn by Swami was a yellow, with paper trimmings. Dressmakers say that the color has never been so salable since. The curiously shaped trim which to the eye of a mere man looks like three skirts on one has also been tabooed since her conviction, and only on rare occasions is one to be seen in the streets.

Why Bows "Went Out."

Short sleeves for ladies' wear at one time promised to become popular, and even now many customers think that the bow tie combination is really attributable to the fact that it was worn by a well-known young aristocrat when he took his trial at the Old Bailey some time ago on the charge of forgery. The poet-looking ribbon bow of somber hue, was banished after a notorious trial in which several distinguished men of letters figured.

Yellow fancy waistcoats some years ago enjoyed immense popularity, and the fashion in almost every vied with each other in the selection of vivid and prominent designs. Then came a great financial collapse, and the wearing of a yellow waistcoat was considered a sign of poverty. When the Whitechapel horrors were at their climax, it will be remembered that Deeming, who was found guilty of murder at Liverpool, received extraordinary public attention, since an attempt was made to connect him with the London murders. He wore, on his most noteworthy appearance in court,

FASHIONS

And How They Are Affected By Criminals.

PUBLICITY IN THE DOCK

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THE DOOM OF THE VEST.

Many years ago a well-known person, ally was arrayed on a charge of fraud. The case excited a huge sensation all over the country, and as the prisoner made several appearances in the dock before receiving sentence, he had ample opportunity to show off his taste for dress.

It was observed that upon every appearance the prisoner wore a very low-cut waistcoat, and the cloth from which the garment was made varied in color on almost every day of the famous trial.

At that time such garments were in the fashion, and city men were to be seen wearing the low-cut waistcoat in every thoroughfare.

When convicted for a long term of imprisonment for the frauds he had committed, the prisoner "went below" wearing one of the smartest vests which could be procured, and in the newspapers the following day the convict's attire was freely commented upon, special notice being given to his waistcoat.

From that day low-cut waistcoats went out of fashion, and have rarely been worn since.

GEN. BEN BUTLER'S BREATHED WOMAN NEMESIS.

[Ithaca, N. Y., Telegram to the St. Louis Republic.]

Samuel D. Halliday, of this city, who is attorney for Cornell University, tells of the following incident in which he, D. Halliday, President Cleveland and other noted persons figured conspicuously.

During President Cleveland's first Administration he appointed Mr. Halliday, Judge Herrick and N. Willet Phillips, an attorney at Washington, as a Board of Arbitration to settle a famous litigation known as the Strong vs. District of Columbia case. Butler, then President of the United States, was counsel for Mr. Strong.

Mr. Phillips, however, did not act as one of the arbitrators in the case for the following reason: During the Civil War Gen. Butler, while in command of New Orleans, caused the arrest of many men and women who too publicly displayed their loyalty to the South. He caused the arrest of one woman because she recited her young son to spit upon Union soldiers. This mother showed more than ordinary resentment at Gen. Butler's order and openly threatened to have revenge upon him at some future time. On each anniversary of her arrest, even after the war was over, she regularly wrote to Gen. Butler, saying that she and her son were still alive and proposed to get even with him.

Her persistence gave Gen. Butler some anxiety, and he carefully watched the movements of his mother and son. It was with much concern, therefore, that he discovered upon the Board of Arbitration which President Cleveland appointed to decide the case of his client the name of the woman who had spat upon the Union soldiers at the command of his mother, for Attorney Phillips was none other than the son of the Southern woman who insisted in her declaration that she would have revenge.

Gen. Butler immediately applied to Attorney Halliday and Judge Herrick to use their influence to have President Cleveland remove their colleague, young Phillips. They refused to interfere and Gen. Butler applied personally to President Cleveland, advising should lead to the request.

Young Phillips cleared the situation by resigning from the board, stating that he could not give a fair decision in favor of Gen. Butler.

IOWA FARMERS HUNT WOMEN.

[Webster City, Ia., Telegram to the Chicago Chronicle.]

Iowa merchants in the smaller towns have devised a scheme which induces all of the "winners" of the rural districts to "come to town" on Saturday. Prizes are offered for the farmer who brings the largest load of femininity to town on one day. As a result farmers are lying awake at night, planning schemes for the winning of the weekly prize.

One farmer near Ames, named Ward, drove into Ames last Saturday with a wagon drawn by six horses. An additional set of wheels had been put in the rear of the vehicle. The floor of the wagon had been tripled in width and the wagon had been converted into a double-decker. He drove for miles in all directions in the vicinity of his home, inviting the women to ride with him. When he reached Ames he carried an assembly of seventy-nine persons. He won the prize for that Saturday. The bid is being taken up by merchants in all of the smaller cities and towns and is said to have stimulated trade to a wonderful degree.

Wintersmith's Tonic is a specific for chills and fever.

NEW TREASURER OF CLARK COUNTY.

ISAAC G. PHIPPS.

PROSECUTOR-ELECT CLARK COUNTY COURT.

CHARLES ZOLLMAN.

JUDGE-ELECT OF CLARK COUNTY COURT.

HARRY C. MONTGOMERY.

WHISKY, 25 CENTS GALLON.

Washingon Telegram to the New York Times.

The Post-Office Department has issued a forged order against John F. Watts, of Brame, Miss., for selling a recipe for making cheap whisky. Watts advertised widely that he would enable his patrons to make at home for 25 cents a gallon without a still as good whisky as can be bought for \$4 to \$10 a gallon.

His recipe consisted of low-cost extract, cologne spirits, oil of rose and water. The detectives, when they put the recipe to the test of an actual decoction, produced a beverage that would compare favorably with much whisky that Dr. Wiley of the Agricultural Department says is being sold to the extent of the consumers in the United States.

The recipe Watts has been selling is an old one, and suspected to be the one by which much so-called whisky is made in all parts of the country.

Dr. Harry Green Victim of Dr. Gossett's Bullets.

ASSAULT FOLLOWS QUARREL.

ASSAILANT SAYS HE WAS SLANDERED BY GREEN.

ONE WOUND MAY BE SERIOUS.

Dr. Harry G. Green, a dentist, with an office in room 55 of the Courier-Journal Office building, was shot and seriously wounded by Dr. Walter B. Gossett at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon after an altercation in the office of the former. Dr. Gossett claimed that he had been slandered by Dr. Green, and that he shot to sustain his honor. He surrendered to Patrolman Iredale, and was soon released on a bond of \$400 furnished by Col. Henry L. Stone, his uncle. Dr. Green was taken to the Gray-street Infirmary.

Dr. Green was preparing to leave his office yesterday afternoon, and had reached the elevator landing on the fifth floor, when Dr. Gossett approached and said he wished to talk to him. The two men went to Dr. Green's office and a few moments later sounds of a quarrel were heard by Albert Garnett, a negro janitor. An instant later a shot rang out and Dr. Green dashed from the door, running down the hall. Dr. Gossett followed, and fired a second time, the bullet striking the fleshy part in the right shoulder blade, entering from the back. The first had struck Dr. Green in the left arm below the elbow, breaking the bone. Dr. Green continued his flight, and as he turned a corner and dashed down a stairway in the north end of the building, Dr. Gossett fired again, but the bullet struck into the wall over Green's head.

Delivered Himself Up.

Patrolman Iredale, who was at Fourth avenue and Green street at the time, rushed into the building at the sound of the shots, and met Dr. Gossett as he was stepping toward the elevator. The latter was perfectly calm and handed up to the officer, handed him a revolver from the muzzle of which the smoke was still issuing.

"What is the trouble?" questioned the officer.

"Nothing except I just shot a man," replied Dr. Gossett, surrendering to the officer.

A few moments later Dr. Green was discovered hiding in the stairway door which he had dashed when the third shot was fired. He was badly frightened. He was taken to his office and word sent for physicians. As it was thought at first he was seriously wounded, Drs. H. H. Grant, Charles W. H. C. C. Goldsaw, E. Taylor, Louis Webb and P. F. Barbour were soon in the room, and after dressing the wound, Dr. Green was removed to Central Police Station, where his lawyers, Col. H. L. Stone and L. S. Leopold, were summoned.

Dr. Green Has Two Wounds.

When Dr. Green was removed to the infirmary, he was examined a second time by Drs. Grant and Barbour, and it was found that the wound in his left arm had shattered the bone. The wound in the back started near the point of the right breast, and it was thought by the physicians that the bullet had not punctured the lungs. No effort was made to probe the wound, but the physicians thought that the bullet had drawn beneath the flesh, the doctors deeming it advisable to avoid developments, as the patient seemed strong and there were no indications of internal hemorrhage. Dr. Green said that he did not think Dr. Green would die, but that his condition was serious.

Immediately after the shooting, Dr. Green gave out a partial statement as follows:

"I was washing my hands in my office when Dr. Gossett said he would shoot and I immediately ran for the door. The first shot was fired when I was about four feet from me. I fled on my overcoat at the time and was preparing to leave the building. I don't know the exact cause for the shooting. Some time ago I called him a dirty pup before a friend of his and I think this led to the trouble."

Dr. Gossett Says He Was Slandered.

Under the advice of his attorneys, Dr. Gossett gave out only a meager statement as follows:

"I have been practicing in Louisville for six years, and have a reputation to sustain and Dr. Green slandered me. I went to his office to make him retract his statements and uphold my honor. This is all I can say as to the cause at present."

To the arresting officer, Dr. Gossett said that Green had accused him of illegal practice and had slandered him in other ways. Dr. Gossett is a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, and for the past six years has owned an office at 617 Third avenue. He is at present an instructor in obstetrics in the college from which he was graduated.

Dr. Green was married only eight months ago to Miss Mary Mann, a daughter of Judge L. D. Mann, of Lexington.

Dr. Green Bears Good Reputation.

"Harry Green has been employed in the Courier-Journal mail room for some years," said Mr. Bruce, a friend of Dr. Green, president of the Courier-Journal Company. "He is one of the best men in that department, is sober, industrious and always gentlemanly in his conduct. He is about the last person in our employment whom I would expect to get mixed up in a shooting scrape. By working in the day as well as at night, he succeeded in taking a course in the College of Dentistry in this city, graduating, I believe, with honors. A short time ago he told me he hoped ere long to give up his place in the mail room, and devote himself entirely to his practice."

A DEFEATED REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE ENDS HIS LIFE.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 8.—A. P. Saunders, defeated Republican candidate for County Commissioner, and well-known owner, committed suicide to-day at his home by shooting. The conditions of his business affairs and mental depression, the result of the election are thought to be the motive.

HITS CHRISTMAS FREE TRADE.

[Montpelier, Vt., Telegram to the New York Herald.]

A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day which, if it becomes a law, will affect the shipment of Christmas trees to New York and other cities. The object of the bill is to discourage what has become an industry of some importance to the Vermont State.

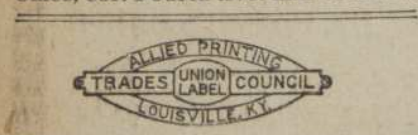
Any person cutting more than twenty such trees in one season is to be considered a dealer and taxed \$20.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904

"Business."

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 9.—Total

sales in the stock market today amount-

ed to 33,000 shares, which is the high-

est record since the May sale of 1901.

Business opened in a brisk way, with

sales in blocks ranging from 1,000 to

20,000 shares. Several railroad and industrial

issues touched new high records for the

year, and in the afternoon the market

closed at about the highest point of the

year. The money market was strong and

the common stock was up, with call

loans to be had at 2 1/2 per cent. and

time money available for all dates up

to six months at 2 1/2 per cent. Sterling

exchange was steady.

There was an advance of 1/2 and 1/4

in wheat, due to the strength in corn,

which was up 1/2. Scarcity of the

Chicago article was reported. Oats showed

a gain of 1/4.

The cotton market closed slightly

below the opening price, but showed a

little more strength than on Monday.

The Chicago cattle market was steady;

also the sheep market. Hogs were

higher.

Timely Suggestions.

The New York Herald, a nonpartisan

journal, or one at least which so di-

vides its favors to either party as to

make its actual status difficult to de-

fine, on the morning of the election ven-

tured upon some suggestions touching

future political management which are

well worth considering in the interim

between now and the next general elec-

tion. It says:

"In view of the marvelous growth of

the country and the development of gov-

ernment on rigid partisan lines utterly

unfettered by the fathers of the Repub-

lic, the machinery for ascertaining and

expressing the will of the people neces-

sarily contains weak spots that are re-

vealed only by experience in the work-

ing of self-government on the most stupen-

dous scale the world has ever seen.

"In the campaign that has just closed

of these defects have been strongly

impressed upon the popular mind. One is

the absurdity of our national conventions

to select candidates. Instead of a delib-

erate assembly of the delegates in the

city of the country, the delegates are

instructed with this important duty, we have

a howling, turbulent mass-meeting, in

which the voices of the delegates are

drowned and anything like sober debate

or the orderly transaction of business is

impossible. One lesson this campaign

has taught is the necessity for radical re-

form in the manner of holding our na-

tional conventions."

There is no question that our Na-

tional Conventions are too large for the

effective work of a deliberative body.

But it must be borne in mind that they

are not to be considered strictly as

such, in the sense of a legislative body.

They are delegated bodies, but under the

system of local instruction given dele-

gates in the State or district conven-

tions, their powers and duties are much

restricted, as compared with legislative

or similar representative bodies. Ex-

clusive of alternates, a National Con-

vention comprises something more than

twice the number of Federal electors

and such a body considered by itself is

not too unwieldy for the work con-

fided to it. The chief trouble arises

from large attendance of those not de-

legates, including alternates who exert

more or less influence. In earlier party

days it was attempted to avoid the ob-

jections of the Herald by a caucus con-

vention composed of members of Con-

gress, but this was abandoned, on ac-

count of its abuses, for the present sys-

tem. Unless the number of delegates

were limited to the number of electors

and the attendance of others restricted,

it is difficult to see how the objections

to the present system could be reme-

diated. This would take away the popu-

lar feature of the system, and it is

doubtful if the suggestion would meet

sider the question, with the late evils

so practically demonstrated.

An Earthquake.

There is no gainsaying a vote such

as that of Tuesday. It furnishes con-

clusive evidence that the Republicans

might have saved their credit and

spared the country and themselves the

Cortelyou scandal. It is obvious that

they could have won the election with-

out the aid of the enormous sums of

money extorted from the Trusts.

That eminent Judges make disap-

pointing candidates has been more

than once suggested by the Courier-

Journal; but, in this instance, the re-

sult is less personal to Judge Parker

than political to the Democratic

Party.

It is distinctly a verdict against the

present organization, methods and pol-

icies—or lack of policies—of that party.

Set as a pendant to the two defeats

of 1896 and 1900, it may be accepted by

intelligent people as the discharge of

the exalted generation of Democratic

leaders from the public service. If

Mr. Bryan could not carry the country

in 1900 with a fairly united party be-

hind him, nor Judge Parker in 1904,

under very nearly the same conditions

—both candidates being personally ac-

ceptable—what short of some decisive

break in the Republican line can give

the Opposition, under whatever style

or category it ranges itself, any chance

of overcoming the gigantic oligarchy

embraced by the party in power, with

its abundant machinery, its moneyed

resources and its army of official re-

tailors?

Already we have the "Splendid Gov-

ernment," dreading by Washington and

Franklin and Jefferson and Jackson,

with an able and aggressive, and,

withal, a madly-ambitious, popular

hero, at the head of it.

That the country can and will sur-

vive and prosper under any party lead-

ing—and for a long time, however pro-

long and injudicious that party lead-

ing may be—need not be told any

thoughtful American. We are upon the

ascending, not the descending, scale

of National development. But, it must

at length be conceded that the world-

power idea, joined to the commercial

spirit, has taken complete possession

of the popular fancy.

The younger voters are with the showy

Roosevelt, not with the sober, substan-

tial Parker. They would rather go out

in quest of adventure and trade, with

the "big stick" for a pointer, than stay

at home, leaving well enough alone,

listening to the voice of tradition and

cultivating the domestic virtues. The

warnings of history, the admonitions of

the Fathers in Israel, are Greek to

them. They want riches, and they are

not very squeamish just how they shall

get riches either for themselves, or for

the Nation.

Let us not deceive ourselves. For wealth

or for power, the plutocracy, so much

degraded, is in the saddle, and until some

new concept advances to the foreground,

or some dire convulsion overtakes the

people, it is likely to hold its own.

Placed by this election in a position

greatly to strengthen itself, to intrench

itself, as it were, in power, we may take

it for granted that it will not fail to do

this; for the Money Devil is unrelent-

ing and Republicanism is his Vicegerent.

Having case-hardened, if it has

not debauched, the masses, to very loose

notions about money-getting through

the Pension System and the Protective

Tariff, why should it not proceed to bar-

ricade its majority in the Congress and

the Electoral College against the next

Presidential Election by reducing the

representation of the Solid South under

the pretense of an alleged Constitu-

tional requirement equalizing the

surfrage? Every sordid interest will

make this; and, having its own plat-

form pledge for its authorization, we

may be sure that it will be the first

leading measure on the Republican

programme under the new dispensa-

tion.

The South, let us hope, will be able

to outlast even a reopening of the old

Sectional agitation, whether this assails

its racehood, or its representation.

From Theodore Roosevelt we ask no

quarter and expect none. He is in-

finity a worse enemy of the white

men and women of the South than any

of the Radical leaders of the past, be-

cause not only that he entertains cer-

tain crude experimental ideas about the

negro, the testing of which will prove

equally hurtful both to the blacks and

the whites, but also because, perverted

by the sense of being renegade to the

Southern blood that courses in his

who can raise up as He hath cast

down, and who doeth all things well!

There will be perhaps some crimina-

tion and recrimination among the

Democratic party managers to account

for this defeat, and we shall be sure to

have a number of quack nostrums to

cure it. The Courier-Journal at least

will take no account, nor any stock in,

any factionism. There was an undoubt-

ed lack of firmness in the Democratic

grasp upon the situation from the first,

and all along. In the outset, Judge

Parker tried to mend this by his

speeches. In the end, he tried

vainly to recover it by his speeches.

One steady, consistent, united onset

upon the Republicans, begun at St.

Louis and kept up to the close, gaining

volition and volume as the campaign

advanced, might have availed; but the

quibbling, ineptitude and self-exploita-

tion of the Eastern press—which prob-

ably could have been held to no definite

line of policy, however sincere and en-

lightened—would have beaten the ticket

and accounts for the ground-swell in

that immediate region.

Happily, the world does not end with

this election. There shall still be

crackers and cheese, if not cakes and

ale. Myriads of Americans have but

an abstract interest in politics; the

concrete things mainly for the polit-

icians. We have come, indeed, to a

certain parting of the ways. The old,

simple beliefs are gradually but surely

fading away. Electricity has annihila-

ted time and space. Even politics is

run by machinery, and money runs

the machine. The dynasty in power

recks not the land-marks made by the

paths of liberty, nor heeds the

Peninsular

This name in stove manufacture is synonymous with the highest quality of workmanship, the best material and the most artistic appearance. We have a few Peninsular Heaters left out of a big

101

BONES & MILLER CO.
316 WEST MARKET ST.

Little Stories of Louisville's

Will Be Among the Diverting Features of the Sunday 'Courier-Journal. There Will Also Be Pictures. They Will Interest You.

GUESSING

As To What Roosevelt Is

Great

WILLIAMSON

AS TO WHAT ROOSEVELT IS
Going To Do.

NEGROES TO BE APPOINTED.

**SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION IN
CONGRESS NOT IN DANGER.**

OFFICEHOLDERS TO HOLD ON.

Washington, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—
What will Roosevelt do?



Plastering your building will not be delayed on account of freezing weather, if you use Diamond Wall Plaster and keep it from freezing three hours. Can apply it one day and finish it the next. Manufactured by

KY. WALL PLASTER CO.
Both phones 2267. Louisville, Ky.

This is the uppermost question in the mind of political Washington to-day. It is not too much to say that the President's own party associates are giving this matter far more thought than the Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt is now an elected President. Two years ago he is quoted as saying in his vigorous style—"I want to be an elected President."—He is now such and his

The President is said to feel that his election is due more than anything else to his own personal popularity—

that he is not under any obligations to his party managers and goes in the White House free to do anything he pleases. The contention urged so persistently by the Democrats that he is unsafe and erratic, liable to do anything, was either not believed by the people or else not cared about.

Circumstances are multiplying to show that the people construed his knock-down-and-drag-out way of doing things simply as the dash and courage of an intense American—admired him for it and voted for him.

The Democrats brought every argument to show that a conservative administration was wholly at variance with the election of Roosevelt. The plea, however, proved unavailing. Roosevelt was the choice. His kind of conservatism was the only kind wanted. Quite the most interesting

PERFECT FLANS

**FOR HONORING VICTORIOUS
DRILL TEAM, KNIGHTS
TEMPLAR.**

**Local Commanderies Will Join In
Making Reception One To Be
Remembered.**

The drill team of the Louisville Commandery, Knights Templar, which won the championship of the United States at San Francisco, will be entertained by comrades in the commandery on the night of November 18. A large reception will be held at the Galt House, and it will be one of the most elaborate and

topic of discussion among Southern Democrats is the probable attitude of the President towards the South.

Not To Reduce Representation.

It is reasonably safe to say that the congressional representation will not be reduced. This is no fault of Mr. Roosevelt, but due to the fact that the Senate can block legislation looking to such reduction. The House has passed the Crumpacker resolution, but it will encounter such opposition as to make its passage doubtful.

Sir Knights in uniform and the brilliantly-gowned women who are wives, daughters or sweethearts of the Knights.

The date and place for the reception were settled at a meeting of the committee which had in charge the arrangements held yesterday afternoon. The further details of the decoration,

position in the upper branch of Congress as to preclude the possibility of its becoming law, unless, indeed, the Senate rules are overturned in a revolutionary manner.

The Republican party already has so much to do that there will probably be little desire to make a big fight over the reduction of the electoral college vote, thus taking away the little left to the Democratic party.

* * * *

To Continue Negro Policy. The President Roosevelt will follow the line of the Democratic party, and will continue the policy of the Grand Commander and Grand officers. De Molay Commandery will assist in the entertainment. It will not be presented to the Commandery until a later meeting, which will be held in the Grand Ballroom. The receiving line on the night of the reception will consist of the drill team and the women who went to California with them and the Grand Commander and Grand officers. De Molay Commandery will assist in the entertainment.

Admission to the reception will be by invitation only, but a large number of guests will be present. The plans for the reception have been maturing for

City Congress meet, the nomination of William Van Gries, collector of the Port of Charleston will again be sent to the Senate. As has been the case in the past three years the President will be largely guided by Southern settlements, both blacks and white, by Prof. Booker T. Washington, in whose judgment he has every confidence.

It is not expected that there will be a great many changes in Federal officers throughout the country. Here and there men who were appointed by President McKinley will have to make way for a friend of President Roosevelt, but taking it all in all the Federal officeholders will hold their places. In a number of instances it is reported that the President will be guided by the good of the party that certain

some time, and have just been completed.

**PROBABLY FATAL FALL
FROM A STREET CAR.**

—

**Joe Van Gries Misses Footing and Is
Thrown Heavily to the
Ground.**

Joe Van Gries, a driver for William Springer & Sons, fell from a President street car last night on the Kentucky street car line, and was seriously in-

officials be removed to make way for men who have been more active in the support of the party. In this way, of course, a number of changes may be made. There are known to be no streets last night and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital in an unconscious condition, and it was announced at midnight that he could probably die as a result of injuries.

swinging changes, and one thing can be depended upon—Mr. Roosevelt is going to be President in every sense of the word. He is going to be talking to members of Congress on the subject of patronage or of any other subject.

Will Be the Whole Thing.

There are to be some high old times in Washington during the next few days. Everybody here thinks they are going to have much to do with running the country they are presently in charge of. All eyes are turned the restraint of being a President by succession, President Roosevelt has shown little disposition to meet the wishes of the Democrats he forced Cuban reciprocity upon the Republican majority in the Senate, and when the Senate hocks don't suit him he simply makes

others and has Congress to ratify it, as was the case in the Service Pension bill. Other incidents might be pointed to showing the President's indifference to the legislative leaders. That there

The regular session of the Republican caucus will be held in Milwaukee next September. The meeting was held last night, routine business being transacted, and several candidates being indicated.

For Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Humane Society will be held at 622 Fourth avenue at 7:45 o'clock Friday evening. The meeting will take place and matters of interest and importance will be presented. The general public is invited to attend. The meeting will last but one hour.

SPITEWORK

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 9.—Commercial conditions which prevail in the New York money market are reflected here, and bankers report a rather light demand. Business was fairly active to-day, but exhibited no noteworthy features beyond the large clearing that passed through a single institution, traceable to no special cause. New York exchange amounted at par, both bid and asked. The announcement of the placing of half the Japanese loan issue of \$30,000,000 in New York failed to create a ripple in the money market there, and further shipments of gold to Cuba with the prospect that the extraordinary Treasury bill shortly issued a call for \$20,000,000 of Government deposits, were equal without effect on the rates for money. Most showing was made by the Imperial Bank of Germany, and no advance is anticipated. The Bank of England discount rate to-mor-

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	\$1,857,975
Balance	26,741,000

Trading in the market for securities was brisk with a few sharp advances and a few more instantaneous advances being noted. Two transactions in bonds amounted to the purchase of \$200,000, including one sale of \$100,000 of United States 4 1/2 per cent, and interest. Small lots of city bonds changed hands. Springfield Railway and Light & Ice were a shade higher, selling as high as 93 1/2, and interest at 93 1/2. The price of the same security advanced to 87 1/2, the range in this market for the day being 86 1/2 to 87. Home Telephone & Telegraph was a shade higher, selling at 100 1/2. Nashville Railway and Light & Ice, a new issue in the market, sold at 95 1/2 and interest. Louisville Railway was a shade lower, selling at 92 1/2 and interest. The price of Louisville common was reported at 72 1/2, but it is understood that there was greater activity in the market for this security than in the Atlantic. While it could not be verified, a sale was heard of at 72 1/2. Springfield Railway

that the New York office had ordered his dismissal forthwith, because brother Joseph was connected with southern Oil Company, and was supposed to have been one of the interests of the Standard in both Louisiana and Texas. Rhinock then made a personal appeal to the New York manager of the company, and he was fully told that if he had done good deeds elsewhere, they would be counted on the pension list at half pay for the next two years.

Rhinock says he has been receiving \$600 per month and consequently will take half that much for the next two years in order to keep himself and brother and their friends as pretty sore over the treatment accorded them by the Standard Oil Company, but the consensus of opinion is that Joe Rhinock's entrance upon the pension list is a matter that will be trouble, notwithstanding the fact that Rhinock was at one time connected with the same company.

Will Remember His Friends.

Joe Rhinock, the Democratic Concession-elect from this district, today made arrangements to remember his friends throughout the Sixth district.

the exception of Kenton and Campbell counties gave Rhinock a two-thirds majority, and to show the voters that he appreciates their votes he proposes to banquet the Democrats of each county on the day after the election, and to discuss the near future. Rhinock and his friends will be in attendance at each banquet, and he will begin to lay his hands upon another term.

Joe Pugh's Quietus.

After the closing of the polls in Covington yesterday doubtless some of the death-crowded members of the political party of Northern Kentucky. Under his leadership Kenton county has gone Republican during the last three years, and his friends say that he should not permit and allow any other Democrat to do this, and endeavor to reorganize the party and win a victory.

Democratic Judge of Covington county, who is the pet of the Kenton county are tired of being dictated to by Pugh, and the quicker he gets out the better.

"I am his friend and would like to continue him in power, but he has been the best friend of the Democrats in this county for the Democrats, and if the Democrats think he should relinquish interest and turn to politics, I will not be any more suitable to work for the interest of the party and win an election. Pugh gives to much more to the horses and men enough to politics, and he should relinquish one or the other, and preferably politics."

PERMIT STUDENTS

150 shares Rochester Ry. and Light. 48	100 shares Rochester Ry. and Light. 48
20 shares Louisville and Nashville 72	20 shares Louisville and Nashville 72
20 shares Louisville Traction 60	20 shares Louisville Traction 60
100 shares Springfield Ry. and Light. 48	100 shares Springfield Ry. and Light. 48
100 shares Springfield Ry. and Light. 48	100 shares Springfield Ry. and Light. 48
10 shares Rochester Ry. and Light. 48	10 shares Rochester Ry. and Light. 48
*And interest.	

The stock market to-day broke several records for the year, both in the industrial and railroad list. In view of the rapid advance of the steadily upward movement of the little time, a table showing the fluctuation of the market since October 18 will doubtless prove of interest. The low point of the year for the industrial and railroad list was reached on May 18, when they averaged 47.25. On Monday these same stocks averaged 66.25. Twenty active railroad stocks included in the list were at their low point on May 18, the average of that date being 35.55. On Saturday, October 29, these same stocks averaged 66.25. On Monday last they showed an average of 114.37.

The names of the stocks, with the range for 1904, up to Friday last, and the highest to date, are given in the table below:

	1904.	High.	Low.
Albion	58 1/2	64	58 1/2
Alton	58 1/2	64	58 1/2
Canadian Pacific	135 1/2	160 1/2	135 1/2
Delaware and Hudson	156 1/2	175 1/2	156 1/2
St. Paul	173 1/2	177 1/2	173 1/2
Wabash	44 1/2	52 1/2	44 1/2
Manhattan	124 1/2	139 1/2	124 1/2
Mo. Pacific	126 1/2	132 1/2	126 1/2
Pennsylvania	171 1/2	181 1/2	171 1/2
Southern Ry.	61 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2
Southern Pacific	61 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2
Union Pacific	113 1/2	121 1/2	113 1/2

Illinois Central	75.00	125%	46	740
Smelters common	70	46	740	
Leads ore	70	75%	740	
Amal. Copper	74 1/2	43 1/2	740	
Steel	75	43 1/2	740	
R. Steel per	80 1/2	43 1/2	80 1/2	
Steel	80 1/2	43 1/2	80 1/2	
Hubber Co.	24 1/2	44	24 1/2	
Steel	24 1/2	44	24 1/2	
Super common	140 1/2	12 1/2	140 1/2	
Steel	140 1/2	12 1/2	140 1/2	
R. and L.	44 1/2	20 1/2	44 1/2	
Steel	44 1/2	20 1/2	44 1/2	
Am. Car and Fwy.	27 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2	

that all people in the Louisville suburb and all students attending the colleges and seminaries may have an opportunity to visit Mammoth Cave, the L. and N. has arranged to reduce its railroad ticket rates, effective from January 25 to February 25. The railroad has arranged to grant holders of such tickets half of the usual rates for both the Louisville-Cave and Cave-Cave round-trip tickets. The cost of the tickets from Louisville-Mammoth Cave and return will be \$1.00 and for the short route \$1.50. It will be good going on all regular trains. The tickets will not be limited returning so and included November 25.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 8.—Spot, Rio quiet; No. 7 and No. 8 steady. The market for futures was active and prices advanced. The market was opened at unchanged prices.

[illegible]

BANK OF COMMERCE

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
SAMUEL CASSEDAY, Pres. JOSEPH J. HAYES, Acting Cash
CAPITAL \$800,000.00. SURPLUS \$200,000.00.
DIRECTORS:
MILTON H. SMITH, Pres. Louisville and H. M. BUREFORD, Capitalist.

Nashville Railroad Co., Vice Pres. Fidelity
JOHN W. BARR, J.C., Trust Co.
JOHN L. DODD, of Dols & Dodd, Attor-
neys.

ANDREW COWAN, of Andrew Cowan &
Co.
GEO. W. NORTON, Capitalist.
JOHN S. WHITE, of John White & Co.
SAMUEL CASSEDAY.

The Passing Show.

This Collection of Spicy Anecdotes of Prominent People Will
Be Even Better Than Usual In Next Sunday's Courier-Journal

S. C. Henning & Co

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions

Members of New York Stock Exchange. 226
Chicago Board of Trade. FIFTH ST.

		CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.												
		FIFTH STREET												
		FINANCIAL.												
\$12.92½. Last was 10@12¼ higher at \$7.22½. Ribs were up 7¼@10c at \$8.02½.														
Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Headed 72 cars; corn 151; oats 161; hogs 27,000 head.														
The leading future ranges as follows:														
Articles.	Open.	Highest.	Lowest.	Clos- ing.										
WHEAT—														
Dec.	\$1 12¾	\$1 13½	\$1 12½	\$1 13½										
May.....	1 12¾	1 13	1 11½	1 12½										
July.....	.98½	.98½	.97½	.98½										
CORN—														
Dec.	49	51½	49	51½										
May.....	46½	47	46½	47										
July.....	46½	46½	46½	46½										
OATS—														
Dec.	20	20½	20	20½										
May.....	19½	20	19½	20										
July.....	31½	31½	31½	31½										
PORK—														
Jan.....	12 80	12 82½	12 75	12 82½										
May.....	12 75	12 82½	12 75	12 82½										
LARD—														

Jan.	7 17 1/2	22 1/2	7 15	7 22 1/2
Feb.	7 17 1/2	23	7 25	7 35
March	6 57 1/2	6 22 1/2	6 57 1/2	6 25 1/2
Jan.	6 57 1/2	6 22 1/2	6 57 1/2	6 25 1/2

Cash quotations here as follows:

Flour—Winter patents \$5.50 per 40 lbs.; straight \$4.75; 20 spring \$4.75; 10 spring \$4.75; 5 spring \$4.75; 2 1/2 spring \$4.75; 1 1/2 spring \$4.75; 3/4 spring \$4.75; 1/2 spring \$4.75; 1/4 spring \$4.75; 1/8 spring \$4.75; 1/16 spring \$4.75; 1/32 spring \$4.75; 1/64 spring \$4.75; 1/128 spring \$4.75; 1/256 spring \$4.75; 1/512 spring \$4.75; 1/1024 spring \$4.75; 1/2048 spring \$4.75; 1/4096 spring \$4.75; 1/8192 spring \$4.75; 1/16384 spring \$4.75; 1/32768 spring \$4.75; 1/65536 spring \$4.75; 1/131072 spring \$4.75; 1/262144 spring \$4.75; 1/524288 spring \$4.75; 1/1048576 spring \$4.75; 1/2097152 spring \$4.75; 1/4194304 spring \$4.75; 1/8388608 spring \$4.75; 1/16777216 spring \$4.75; 1/33554432 spring \$4.75; 1/67108864 spring \$4.75; 1/134217728 spring \$4.75; 1/268435456 spring \$4.75; 1/536870912 spring \$4.75; 1/1073741824 spring \$4.75; 1/2147483648 spring \$4.75; 1/4294967296 spring \$4.75; 1/8589934592 spring \$4.75; 1/17179869184 spring \$4.75; 1/34359738368 spring \$4.75; 1/68719476736 spring \$4.75; 1/137438953472 spring \$4.75; 1/274877906944 spring \$4.75; 1/549755813888 spring \$4.75; 1/1099511627776 spring \$4.75; 1/2199023255552 spring \$4.75; 1/4398046511104 spring \$4.75; 1/8796093022208 spring \$4.75; 1/17592186044416 spring \$4.75; 1/35184372088832 spring \$4.75; 1/70368744177664 spring \$4.75; 1/140737488355328 spring \$4.75; 1/281474976710656 spring \$4.75; 1/562949953421312 spring \$4.75; 1/1125899906842624 spring \$4.75; 1/2251799813685248 spring \$4.75; 1/4503599627370496 spring \$4.75; 1/9007199254740992 spring \$4.75; 1/18014398509481984 spring \$4.75; 1/36028797018963968 spring \$4.75; 1/72057594037927936 spring \$4.75; 1/144115188075855872 spring \$4.75; 1/288230376151711744 spring \$4.75; 1/576460752303423488 spring \$4.75; 1/1152921504606846976 spring \$4.75; 1/2305843009213693952 spring \$4.75; 1/4611686018427387904 spring \$4.75; 1/9223372036854775808 spring \$4.75; 1/18446744073709551616 spring \$4.75; 1/36893488147419103232 spring \$4.75; 1/73786976294838206464 spring \$4.75; 1/147573952589676412928 spring \$4.75; 1/295147905179352825856 spring \$4.75; 1/590295810358705651712 spring \$4.75; 1/1180591620717411303424 spring \$4.75; 1/2361183241434822606848 spring \$4.75; 1/4722366482869645213696 spring \$4.75; 1/9444732965739290427392 spring \$4.75; 1/18889465931478580854784 spring \$4.75; 1/37778931862957161709568 spring \$4.75; 1/75557863725914323419136 spring \$4.75; 1/151115727451828646838272 spring \$4.75; 1/302231454903657293676544 spring \$4.75; 1/604462909807314587353088 spring \$4.75; 1/1208925819614629174706176 spring \$4.75; 1/2417851639229258349412352 spring \$4.75; 1/4835703278458516698824704 spring \$4.75; 1/9671406556917033397649408 spring \$4.75; 1/19342813113834066795298816 spring \$4.75; 1/38685626227668133590597632 spring \$4.75; 1/77371252455336267181195264 spring \$4.75; 1/154742504910672534362390528 spring \$4.75; 1/309485009821345068724781056 spring \$4.75; 1/618970019642690137449562112 spring \$4.75; 1/1237940039285380274899124224 spring \$4.75; 1/2475880078570760549798248448 spring \$4.75; 1/4951760157141521099596496896 spring \$4.75; 1/9903520314283042199192993792 spring \$4.75; 1/19807040628566083993985987584 spring \$4.75; 1/39614081257132167987971975168 spring \$4.75; 1/79228162514264335975943950336 spring \$4.75; 1/158456325028528671951887906672 spring \$4.75; 1/316912650057057343903775813344 spring \$4.75; 1/633825300114114687807551626688 spring \$4.75; 1/1267650600228229375615103253376 spring \$4.75; 1/2535301200456458751230206506752 spring \$4.75; 1/5070602400912917502460413013504 spring \$4.75; 1/10141204801825835004920826027008 spring \$4.75; 1/20282409603651670009841652054016 spring \$4.75; 1/40564819207303340019683304108032 spring \$4.75; 1/81129638414606680039366608216064 spring \$4.75; 1/162259276832133360078733216432128 spring \$4.75; 1/324518553664266720157466432864256 spring \$4.75; 1/649037107328533440314928865728512 spring \$4.75; 1/1298074214657067840629857731457024 spring \$4.75; 1/2596148429314135681259715462914048 spring \$4.75; 1/5192296858628271362519430925828096 spring \$4.75; 1/10384593717256542725038861851656192 spring \$4.75; 1/20769187434533085450077723703312384 spring \$4.75; 1/41538374869066170900155447406624768 spring \$4.75; 1/830767497381323418003108948013245376 spring \$4.75; 1/166153499476264683600617789602648752 spring \$4.75; 1/332306998952529367201235579205297504 spring \$4.75; 1/664613997905058734402471158410595008 spring \$4.75; 1/1329227995810117468804942368211990016 spring \$4.75; 1/2658455991620234937609884736423980032 spring \$4.75; 1/5316911983240469875219769472847960064 spring \$4.75; 1/10633823966480939750399539456695920128 spring \$4.75; 1/21267647932961879500799078913391840256 spring \$4.75; 1/4253529586592375900159815782678368512 spring \$4.75; 1/850705917318475180031963156535

Receipts—Flour 671,130; wheat, 255,000; corn, 321,261; oats 488,400; rye 11,000; barley 1,000; 1,840,000. Shipments—Flour 1,000,000; wheat, 110,800; corn 308,400; oats 551,000; rye 130,000; barley 50.

Bradstreet's Available Supplies.

New York, Nov. 9.—Special cable and telegraphic information received from Bradstreet's supplies show the following changes in the United States and Canada:

Wheat—United States and Canada, 1904, the Rockies, increase 2,557,000 bu.; afloat for export and Europe, increase 1,000,000 bushels, increase 6,837,000.

Barley—United States and Canada, 1904, the Rockies, decrease 1,175,000 bu.; United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 730,000.

W. L. Lyons & Co.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COMMODITIES, EXCHANGE, BROKERS.

The leading increases reported this week are 200,000 bu. in Manitoba, 95,000 at Port Huron, 100,000 at the Northwestern interior elevators, 70,000 at Omaha, 50,000 at Minneapolis and 50,000 at the Milwaukee private elevators.

Leading decreases are 185,000 bu. at Louisville and 74,000 at the Chicago private elevators.

MEMBERS OF N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE AND CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Exchange members and their telephone and telegraph connections. Local securities bought and sold.

Keller Bldg., 6th and Main, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

E. H. MORGAN & CO
STOCKS, BONDS,
GRAIN PROVISIONS

New York, Nov. 1.—Butter firm; street creamery cream, 100 lbs. for \$1.00; official creamery, common to extra 104½¢; held ex-
change 23½¢; State dairy, com. to ex. 140¢; Cheese strong; State full cream, small rolled
100 lbs. September 11½¢; do. cheddar 10½¢;
10½¢; do good to prime 106/104; 90/104; do poor to fair 84½¢; do large colored
Emory September 10½¢; do cheddar 10½¢;
do good to prime 93½¢; do large white fancy
September 10½¢; do cheddar 10½¢; do good to
10½¢; do cheddar October 10½¢; do good
to prime 93½¢; do poor to fair 74½¢;
skims, full to light 24½¢. Eggs firm;

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COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 9.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 3/8 cents per pound in response to firmer Liverpool cables and talk of a better general demand following the election of

gain of 45 cents moved with the closing of the London market, and the New York market, with spot held higher in consequence, although demand was not so strong. The price of No. 1 copper was \$22.75 to \$23.25. Copper also was higher in London, trading at 46 1/2 to 47 1/2 pence. The price of tin was also higher in London, trading at 105 to 106 pence. The price of zinc was also higher in London, trading at 13 1/2 to 14 pence. The price of lead was also higher in London, trading at 11 1/2 to 12 pence. The price of iron was also higher in London, trading at 10 to 11 pence. The price of steel was also higher in London, trading at 10 to 11 pence. The price of copper was also higher in London, trading at 46 1/2 to 47 1/2 pence. The price of tin was also higher in London, trading at 105 to 106 pence. The price of zinc was also higher in London, trading at 13 1/2 to 14 pence. The price of lead was also higher in London, trading at 11 1/2 to 12 pence. The price of iron was also higher in London, trading at 10 to 11 pence. The price of steel was also higher in London, trading at 10 to 11 pence.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Ole products quiet. Sugar—standard mass \$12. Large—Refined tier 10.50; 100 lb. 10.50; 50 lb. 10.50. Coffee—Bakers' 12.50; 100 lb. 12.50; 50 lb. 12.50. Beans—Black 12.50; 100 lb. 12.50; 50 lb. 12.50. Corn—Standard mass \$12. Large—Refined tier 10.50; 100 lb. 10.50; 50 lb. 10.50. Rice—Standard mass \$12. Large—Refined tier 10.50; 100 lb. 10.50; 50 lb. 10.50. Sugar—standard mass \$12. Large—Refined tier 10.50; 100 lb. 10.50; 50 lb. 10.50. Coffee—Bakers' 12.50; 100 lb. 12.50; 50 lb. 12.50. Beans—Black 12.50; 100 lb. 12.50; 50 lb. 12.50. Corn—Standard mass \$12. Large—Refined tier 10.50; 100 lb. 10.50; 50 lb. 10.50. Rice—Standard mass \$12. Large—Refined tier 10.50; 100 lb. 10.50; 50 lb. 10.50.

[illegible]

1754 1/2 Bu. Bulk meat at \$7.50. Bacon
 sold at \$8.75. Sugar firm.
Kansas City.
 Kansas City, Nov. 9.—Wheat higher; Decem-
 ber, \$1.04 1/2; May, \$1.04 1/4; cash; No. 3 hard
 red, \$1.04 1/2; No. 2, \$1.05 1/2; No. 4, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 5, \$1.04 1/2; No. 6, \$1.04 1/2; No. 7, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 8, \$1.04 1/2; No. 9, \$1.04 1/2; No. 10, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 11, \$1.04 1/2; No. 12, \$1.04 1/2; No. 13, \$1.04 1/2;
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 No. 212, \$1.04 1/2; No. 213, \$1.04 1/2; No. 214, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 215, \$1.04 1/2; No. 216, \$1.04 1/2; No. 217, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 218, \$1.04 1/2; No. 219, \$1.04 1/2; No. 220, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 221, \$1.04 1/2; No. 222, \$1.04 1/2; No. 223, \$1.04 1/2;
 No. 224, \$1.04 1/2; No. 225, \$1



